

467-475 Church Street,
Church-Wellesley Village Neighbourhood:
Heritage Property Nominations

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21 September 2020

City of Toronto Indigenous Land Acknowledgement

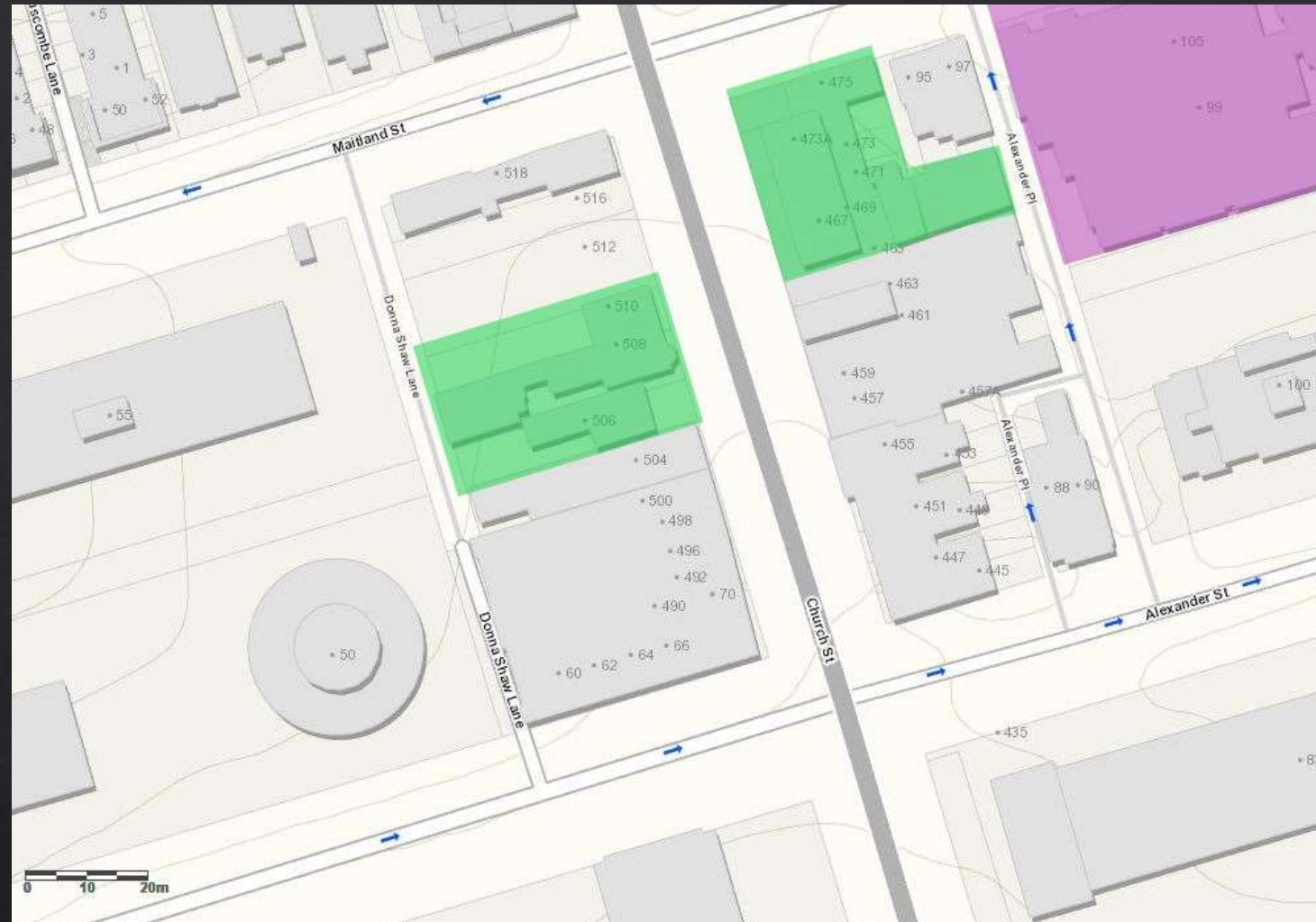
- ◇ *We acknowledge the land we are meeting on is the traditional territory of many nations including the Mississaugas of the Credit, the Anishnabeg, the Chippewa, the Haudenosaunee and the Wendat peoples and is now home to many diverse First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. We also acknowledge that Toronto is covered by Treaty 13 with the Mississaugas of the Credit.*

Background

- ◆ Thank you to Paul Farrelly for inviting me to give a brief presentation about my heritage research on and Heritage Property Nominations for 467-475 Church Street in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood
- ◆ I am a recent undergraduate graduate of the University of Toronto. My academic background is not in architecture or urban planning, though I have a keen interest in local history, Toronto's architecture, and urban environments / urban planning – I am hoping to pursue this further hopefully through involvement with *Toronto and East York Community Preservation Panel* and *Toronto Preservation Board* (if openings become available)
- ◆ I have submitted Heritage Property Nominations for 9 properties (in 3 nomination packages) on Church Street in the context of the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood since May 2019: 467-475 Church Street; 506 Church Street; and 508-510 Church Street
 - ◆ I am hoping to submit some more Heritage Property Nominations – I have been working on this in my free time
 - ◆ I have sent in several other nominations for various properties around downtown, including one for 34 Maitland Street (another property in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood)
- ◆ A note: I have a few data gaps from 1970 to 2007 at present as physical archival collections (including ArQuives and the City of Toronto Archives) are closed due to COVID-19 – some materials (Directories, etc.) have not been fully digitized (including post-1969 City of Toronto Directories)

Church Street Heritage Properties

- ◆ Church Street Heritage Property Nominations which I have submitted since May 2020:
 - ◆ 506 Church Street (c. 1872)
 - ◆ Submitted Heritage Property Nomination on 16 August 2020
 - ◆ 508-510 Church Street (c. 1857/1858)
 - ◆ Submitted Heritage Property Nomination on 15 May 2020
 - ◆ 467 – 475 Church Street (c. 1864, 1894)
 - ◆ Submitted Heritage Property Nomination on: 15 September 2020



Church Street between Maitland Street and Alexander Street.
The properties which I have nominated for Heritage Evaluations are highlighted green.
Pre-existing heritage listed/designated properties are highlighted purple.
North is to the top of the map.



The Church Street Elevations of the Subject Properties of this Presentation:
467-475 Church Street, Toronto

Church-Wellesley Village: Early History and Background

- ◇ Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood is on traditional Indigenous lands (see *Indigenous Land Acknowledgement* on Slide 2)

- ◇ Moss Park Creek previously existed where present-day Church Street is in the Church-Wellesley Village
 - ◇ The creek flowed under what is now present-day Church Street south from Isabella Street to Wood Street before meandering southwest then southeast before it re-intersected present-day Church Street around Dundas Street East and Gould Street (essentially around or under present-day Ryerson University); then meandered further southeast; before merging with Taddle Creek just south of Moss Park (Moss Park Creek was a tributary of Taddle Creek)
 - ◇ A branch of Moss Park Creek flowed under Gloucester Street
 - ◇ Maple Leaf Stream intersected at Carlton Street
 - ◇ The creeks were entirely buried and/or redirected by 1868 (potentially even before 1858)
 - ◇ It would be interesting to bring the history of these creeks forward into the modern neighbourhood narrative similar to the Garrison Creek and Taddle Creek natural heritage initiatives and projects further West in Downtown Toronto
 - ◇ The Garden District is potentially exploring their 'lost creeks' as part of their Heritage Conservation District interpretation

- ◇ Church-Wellesley Village situated on Park Lots 6, 7, and 8 – various Estate owners, divisions, and partitions over time
 - ◇ Church Street is roughly in the middle of Park Lot 7 which was granted to John McGill on 4 September 1793
 - ◇ Potential origin of McGill Street street name – may also be from Andrew and Ann McGill

Church-Wellesley Village: Early History and Background

- ◇ Earliest map of Church Street is from either 1793 or 1797 (the 18th century maps depict the section of Church Street closest to Lake Ontario); extended further north over time
 - ◇ Church Street's northern terminus was essentially Carlton Street from the early 1840s until approximately 1855
- ◇ Church Street is likely named after early landmarks in the Town of York (specifically the Town's Church(es))
 - ◇ *Toronto Street Names* (1st edition) by Leonard Wise and Allan Gould (2000) reference the street being named for the Town of York's first Church (built 1807), though the name Church Street appears on maps a decade before then (c. 1797) – however, the Church was allotted 4 acres near the Market during the late 18th century – the street name may have originated before the first Church was actually built
- ◇ The 1810 Alexander Wood (Sexual) Scandal - well-known historical event associated with Town of York – also a statue of Wood at northwest corner of Church Street and Alexander Street – Wood is sometimes referred to as a pioneer of Toronto's Gay Village – Wood purchased the land consisting of present-day Church-Wellesley Village (core area) in 1826 – was then a meadowed and forested area – area became known as Molly Wood's Bush – Molly was a derogatory term for gay man – unclear if the Molly Wood's Bush name continued in general usage for area after the 1840s (once Church Street was created north of Carlton Street).

Early Residential Development

- ◇ Early Residential Development occurred in the present-day Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood in the 1840s and 1850s
 - ◇ Oldest extant properties in Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood are 70 Gerrard Street East (c.1847, altered 1885); 97-97A Granby Street (c. 1848); and 37 Maitland Street (1853)
 - ◇ 70 Gerrard Street East is at the northeast corner of Church Street and Gerrard Street East
 - ◇ Several other extant properties in area from 1850s
- ◇ According to historical maps, Church Street north of Carlton Street was not built until the 1850s with the northern terminus of Church Street being Carlton Street until approximately 1855
 - ◇ Earliest resident data for Church Street north of Carlton Street in City of Toronto Directories is from from 1856
 - ◇ 1856: Only 3 residents on Church Street itself north of Carlton Street
 - ◇ Samuel Carr (Glue Manufacturer); James Denhern (Labourer); and Hugh Corr (General Dealer)
 - ◇ 20 properties built on Church Street by 1858 - including several corner properties – many of the early Church Street properties in this area were unfortunately demolished, though a few remain

Church Street Heritage Properties: Current Situation

- ◆ ~ 41 Heritage Properties on Church Street between Bloor Street East and Gerrard Street East as of 21 September 2020
 - ◆ 22 municipally listed as heritage properties
 - ◆ 19 provincially designated as heritage properties
 - ◆ Additional Heritage Properties in broader Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood
- ◆ Note: Some properties have multiple heritage listings/designations associated with them due to having several registered addresses
 - ◆ Example: The property at the northeast corner of Church Street and Wellesley Street East has 10 designation markers appearing as associated with it in the City of Toronto Heritage Register Map due to the range of addresses of the property – 6 of these are on Wellesley Street East and 4 on Church Street.
 - ◆ Also several noticeable clusters of heritage properties around intersection corners

Church Street Heritage Properties: Current Trends

- ◇ Many (though not all) of the heritage listings/designations on Church Street in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood date to the 1970s; some of these 1970s heritage listings were later designated in early 2010s
- ◇ No pre-existing heritage designated or listed properties on Church Street between Wellesley Street East and Wood Street
 - ◇ This is important as heritage resources are present between Wellesley Street East and Wood Street and there are increasing re-development pressures present in the area
 - ◇ Comparatively Church Street between Gloucester Street and Wellesley Street East has 14 pre-existing heritage designated or listed properties; and Church Street between Charles Street East and Gloucester Street has 11 pre-existing heritage designated or listed properties
- ◇ Additional heritage resources present both on Church Street and in broader Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood which would benefit from further research



467-475 Church Street, Toronto

467-475 Church Street, Toronto: Overview

- ◇ Presently associated with commercial uses, including the gay bar *Woody's and Sailor* (*Woody's* is in 467 Church Street and connected to 465 Church Street on the interior); *The Churchmouse: A Firkin Pub* (475 Church Street); and several other businesses
 - ◇ *Woody's* opened on 26 July 1989; *Sailor* opened in 1994; and *the Churchmouse* opened in approximately 2002
 - ◇ *Jingles* - a gay piano bar – also associated with 467 Church Street in 1970s-1980s
- ◇ Properties date to 1864; were first occupied in 1866
 - ◇ 467-473 Church Street was originally a wooden frame structure and was converted to a brick structure in 1894
 - ◇ 473 Church Street was severed into 2 properties: 473 and 473 ½ (now 473A) Church Street in 1894
 - ◇ Despite severing of 473, the original design of 4 houses (467-473 Church St) appears to be extant with a symmetrical exterior design – note the 4 2nd floor balconies may indicate how the property was originally divided
 - ◇ The properties have been renumbered several times and have used current numbering since 1890

467-475 Church Street, Toronto: Overview

- ◇ 467-473 Church Street may be Gothic Revival with Bay-and-Gable and Romanesque Revival elements
 - ◇ Note: I am waiting on confirmation from an architectural historian on this, as I am hoping to seek insight from an expert on the architectural style.
- ◇ 475 Church Street is in the Second Empire style
- ◇ The exterior 19th century design is largely intact on this row of properties, though has had modifications including the enclosure of several of the 2nd floor balconies; the creation of basement commercial units; the covering and/or painting of the masonry; replacement of the fish scale gable shingles and slate roof with asphalt shingles; and rear additions fronting the Alexander Place laneway
- ◇ Interiors of the property have been modified for commercial usage
- ◇ No re-development applications presently (21 September 2020) associated with 467-475 Church Street, though efforts should be made to evaluate these heritage resources as to encourage their retention and potential restoration as neighbourhood heritage assets
- ◇ There is a private laneway behind 471-475 Church Street between Church Street and Alexander Place – Further research is required to determine who owns this space.

467-475 Church Street, Toronto: Early Residents

- ◇ 467-473 Church Street have historically had an interestingly frequent turnover of occupants, with a few long-term occupants
- ◇ The first residents of 467-475 Church Street, Toronto in 1866 were:
- ◇ 467 Church Street: James Watson (1833/1834 - 1891) – founder of *Wills and Watson* – a biscuit, coffee, and spice importer and manufacturer based at the corner of Bay Street and Adelaide Street West – established business in 1867 - later renamed company to just *James Watson*. Watson lived at 467 Church Street with his wife (Mary Isabel Young (1837-1899)) and young children in 1866 – moving to Ann Street (now Granby Street) in 1867.
- ◇ 469 Church Street: Robert Hill – Hill resided here in 1866 and was a bookkeeper by trade. Further research is required to find out more information about Hill.
- ◇ 471 Church Street: Harriett Hutton – widow of George C. Hutton - lived here in 1866. She may have operated a Boarding House at this address, as earlier years indicate she operated boarding houses in the Ward neighbourhood. Her daughter (Marianne Hutton (c. 1842 – 1910)) was also married in Toronto in 1866.
- ◇ 473 Church Street: William Saunders – Saunders resided here in 1866-1867 and was a bookkeeper by trade. Saunders later moved to Denison Avenue in Alexandra Park. Further research is required to find out more information about Hill.
- ◇ 475 Church Street: George Ferrier Burns (c. 1834 - 1911) – originally from Scotland. Burns was a bookkeeper and Post Office Clerk – he lived at 475 Church Street between 1866 and 1870 (likely with his wife (Jennie Smyth (1858-1939)) (married 1896) and daughter (Esther Maria Burns (1868-1946)) – the Burns later moved to Isabella Street

467-475 Church Street, Toronto: Early Residents

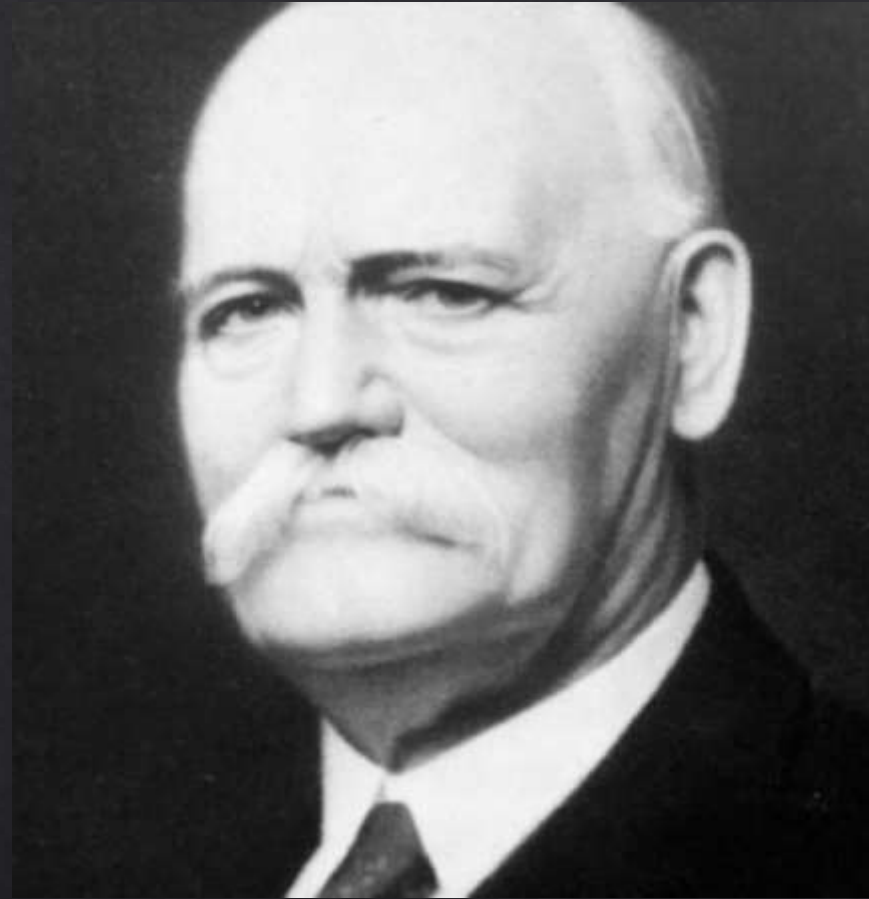
- ◇ The first residents of 467-473 Church Street, Toronto after its 1894 conversion from a wooden frame structure to a brick structure were:
- ◇ 467 Church Street: Isabella McRae resided here in 1895 and moved out by 1896. No further information about McRae is available at present.
- ◇ 469 Church Street: John W. Wark resided here in 1895 and moved out by 1896. Wark was a clerk at the *Robert Simpson Company*.
- ◇ 471 Church Street: Sarah Theresa Reeve resided here in 1895 and had moved out by 1896. Sarah Theresa Reeve was the widow of William Albert Reeve – a prominent criminal law barrister and administrator at Osgoode Hall who died suddenly and unexpectedly of heart failure in 1894.
- ◇ 473 Church Street: George A. Kingston resided here in 1895 and had moved out by 1896. Kingston was a barrister with *Lount, Marsh & Cameron* – a legal firm based on Toronto Street.
- ◇ 473 ½ Church Street: Captain Jeremiah Vanderbilt Ditmars, Josephine Ditmars, and William Ditmars resided here in 1895 and had moved out by 1896. Captain Ditmars was a master mariner who sailed the Atlantic Ocean and Great Lakes. William Ditmar was prominently involved in an infrastructure building company and moved to Vancouver shortly after 1896. William Ditmar is also credited with bringing the first car to Vancouver. 16

475 Church Street, Toronto

- ◇ 475 Church Street, Toronto (1864) has been associated with a number of uses over its history:
 - ◇ Post Office (mid-to-late 1860s)
 - ◇ George Robertson's Confectionary Shop and Refreshment Parlour (1870)
 - ◇ William Hornshaw's Blacksmith Shop (1871-1878)
 - ◇ Various Grocers (1879-1907)
 - ◇ J. A. Humphrey & Son – Funeral Home and Undertakers (1908-1912)
 - ◇ Thorndike Butchers (1914-1946/1947)
 - ◇ Bud Burner Company – Heating Equipment and Stoves (1947 – 1970s)
 - ◇ Also a laundromat at side/rear in 1960s
 - ◇ Vagara Bistro (approximately 1980s through 1990s)
 - ◇ The Churchmouse: A Firkin Pub (2002 onward)
- ◇ 475 Church Street, Toronto included upstairs residential spaces for many years, but was renovated around the early 21st century to convert the upper floors to commercial (restaurant and restaurant office) space

467-475 Church Street, Toronto: Other Residents and Uses

- ◇ 3 separate Melodeon makers were associated with these properties in a 10 year period (1864-1874): John Scott (467 Church Street, 1867-1869), Frederick Fisher (471 Church Street, 1870); and Henry Dixon (473 Church Street, 1873)
- ◇ William Ewing (1841-1917) – a photographer – lived at 471 Church Street in 1871-1872. This was during the early years of the availability of photography to the general public in Canada. William Ewing's brother – Robert Douglas Ewing (1828-1893) - also ran a photography business, though was based in Peterborough, Ontario. The Ewings had emigrated from Scotland during the mid-to-late-1850s.
- ◇ Samuel J. Moore (1859-1948) – Moore was a prominent publisher, businessman, industrialist, and publisher who resided at 469 Church Street in 1881. Moore notably founded his own company in 1882. Moore manufactured carbon copy bill books, business forms, business supplies, etc. He then later founded The Metropolitan Bank in 1902, which merged with The Bank of Nova Scotia (now Scotiabank) in 1914. Moore then became the President of the Bank of Nova Scotia after this merger. He financed the construction of the Great Hall at Queen and Dovercourt in 1889, among many other philanthropic ventures. Samuel J. Moore was also significantly associated with the Baptist Church – serving on many national and regional committees; attending Parkdale Baptist Church; and frequently speaking from the pulpit. He had become one of the wealthiest individuals in Canada by the 1920s. Moore later lived on Jameson Avenue in Parkdale, Toronto. Moore's company – founded in 1882 – is still operating in 2020 (as the *Moore Corporation Ltd.*), now being a multibillion dollar corporation.



Left: Samuel J. Moore (1859-1948) in the late 19th century.

Right: Samuel Moore (1859-1948) in the mid 20th century.

Sources: Ancestry.ca Library



Images: Bills from *The Metropolitan Bank* (1902-1914). This bank was founded by Samuel J. Moore (1859-1948) in 1902 and merged with *The Bank of Nova Scotia* (now *Scotiabank*) in 1914. Moore then became President of the *Bank of Nova Scotia*. Note Moore's signature on these bills.

Source: Bank of Canada Museum via Private Correspondence.

467-475 Church Street, Toronto: Other Residents and Uses

- ◇ Frederick (Fred) Swire (c. 1849 – 1886) – an Associate Editor and Contributor to the *Grip* resided at 467 Church Street in 1885. The *Grip* was an illustrated, independent satirical weekly newspaper established by John Wilson Bengough (1851-1913) in Toronto in 1873. The paper – published on Saturdays – provided commentary on current events, including political movements and scandals; early feminism; labour laws; important court cases; taxation between Quebec and the rest of Canada; and regional disasters (fire, malaria outbreaks, etc.). The *Grip* also published an annual comic book. The paper was distributed across Ontario, as well as in Quebec and Detroit (USA). Interestingly, Samuel J. Moore (1859-1948) – who resided at 469 Church Street only a few years before – was the Manager of the *Grip* during this period in time. The publication team was small in 1885 – with only 3 people listed in its masthead – though *Bengough, Moore, & Bengough* managed several other publications simultaneously. Swire was a medical student in London, Ontario during the mid-1870s. Swire died suddenly of a hemorrhage of the lungs in March 1886. *The Grip* later evolved into one of Canada's leading design firms of the early-to-mid 20th century with connections to many eminent individuals, including being the avenue through which the *Group of Seven* first met.
- ◇ George Augustus Clow (1848-1933) – a Cashier and Proprietor of *The Only Turtle Restaurant* lived at 467 Church Street in 1886-1888. *The Only Turtle Restaurant* was based on Colborne Street, Toronto and catered towards the upper business class. The restaurant is noted to have had a specialty of importing live turtle and serving turtle soup. George Augustus Clow's brother William Clow (1845-1915) was a founder and manager of the restaurant. George Augustus Clow married Julia Clow (née Gleeson) (1849-1938) in 1885.
- ◇ The Consulate of Cuba was briefly based at 473A Church Street in 1916
- ◇ Please note this list is not comprehensive and there are many additional former residents and tenants associated with these properties.



AN INDEPENDENT POLITICAL AND SATIRICAL JOURNAL

Published by the Grip Printing and Publishing Company of Toronto. Subscription, \$2 00 per ann. in advance. All business communications to be addressed to

S. J. MOORE, Manager.

J. W. BENGOUGH
FRED. SWIRE, B.A.

Editor.
Associate Editor.

The gravest beast is the lion; the gravest bird is the owl;
The gravest fish is the oyster; the gravest man is the fool.

Please Observe.

Any subscriber wishing his address changed on our mail list, must, in writing, send us his old as well as new address. Subscribers wishing to discontinue must also be particular to send a memo. of present address.

EIGHTH PAGE.—And now Senator O'Donohue is beginning to howl for that seat in the Cabinet. Small blame to him; the seat was undoubtedly promised—and he has fulfilled all the conditions required of him in the premises. But of course he will not be "taken in" to the Cabinet. Let him be content with the fact that he has been most effectually "taken in" otherwise.



A paragraph has appeared in the *Hamilton Spectator* claiming the authorship of "Bunthorne Abroad" for Mr. Swire, Associate Editor of this paper. It would seem that the Editor of the *Spectator*, after witnessing the performance of the operetta, became profoundly impressed with the belief that the libretto strongly resembled Mr. Swire's style of composition, and wrote his notice accordingly. That he was in error, Mr. Bengough's name on

Journal meant to imply Canada as well, then it makes a grievous error. Canadian girls are not so easily fascinated as to fall victims to the charms (save the mark) of the 'dude,' 'masher,' 'carpet,' 'shummy,' or whatever name he is known by. Avaunt! carpet; and get thee hence, &c., &c.

No one can possibly object to Wun Lung, the Chinese tragedian, playing *Othello* with an English-speaking company in this country, as it is stated he proposes to do; but his unfortunate name has already been nearly fatal in several instances from the fearful array of facetious paragraphs to which it has given rise. The terrible consequences to the public, should the tragedian and his name be once more prominently brought before it, may be foreseen, and he should be made to change the latter before it appears on the playbills. There are plenty of good stage names lying round loose, and Chester, or something like that, would be appropriate. Let the public, then, be warned in time. The paragraphers are already sharpening their pencils. We shan't charge Chester anything for this suggestion, if he will only make the change in Stanley.

A phenomenon was witnessed in Yorkville, north of the toll gate, a few days ago, that has filled the residents of that neighborhood with a great deal of alarm. The extraordinary

This front page of the *Grip* from Saturday 7 July 1883 is plainer than other editions of the paper. The staff of the paper are listed as: Samuel J. Moore (S. J. Moore) as the Manager; John Wilson Bengough (J. W. Bengough) as the Editor; and Frederick Swire as the Associate Editor.



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J. W. BENGOUOH	Editor.
FRED. SWIRE, B.A.	Associate Editor.

The gravest Beast is the Ass; the gravest Bird is the Owl;
The gravest Fish is the Oyster; the gravest Man is the Fool.

Publisher information for *The Grip*. Note that both Samuel John Moore and Frederick Swire had resided at these Church Street properties, though several years apart. Samuel John Moore lived at 469 Church Street, Toronto in 1881; whereas Frederick Swire lived at 467 Church Street, Toronto in 1885. This excerpt is from Volume 20, Number 17 (31 March 1883).

MACHINE OILS { Four Medals and Three Diplomas awarded at Leading Exhibitions in 1881 } McCOLL BROS. & CO., TORONTO.

97 to 107 Duke St., Toronto.
Barchard & Co.,

BOXES



THE NEW BOY.

MR. GRIP.—NOW THEN, MY LAD, HUSTLE AROUND AND GET TO WORK. YOU'VE NO TIME TO LOSE.

P. BURNS
Direct from GALT,
FOR ONE WEEK.
Portrait of Sir John WOOD
Delivered to

This *Grip* illustration from 10 January 1885 (Volume 24, Issue 2, Page 8 of the *Grip*) is offering commentary on infections emanating from foul drinking water, poor drainage, and *Typhoid Bay* (likely Toronto's Inner Harbour, which was heavily polluted at this point in time).



ECCLESIASTICAL SPORT IN MONTREAL.

REV. DR. M'VICAR GOES SPEARING "SALMON."

"COMING then to Dr. MacVicar's statement with respect to the unjust distribution of school taxes, the speaker made the following extraordinary attack:—'Dr. MacVicar is chairman of the Protestant School Commissioners of this city, according to the city directory, and he must have known when he made that statement that he was uttering a deliberate lie. I am compelled to use the strongest term, because the statement is.'—*Witness report of Father Salmon's sermon.*

"I have to request that you will now print the words of my paper on the matter referred to before the Evangelical Alliance, and which you did not give in your account of these meetings. It will thus be apparent that, according to your report of his sermon, the priest fell into a wholly unnecessary passion and libelous tirade:— These, Mr. Editor, were my words touching the school law and the distribution of taxes. Any one can verify the truth and accuracy of the statement by reading the school law, and I shall be surprised if Protestants continue much longer to allow it to remain un-

"Great Scott!" ejaculated Mr. Lorder, "is that all?"

"And he's going to have 'is rewenge!" hissed the cook again.

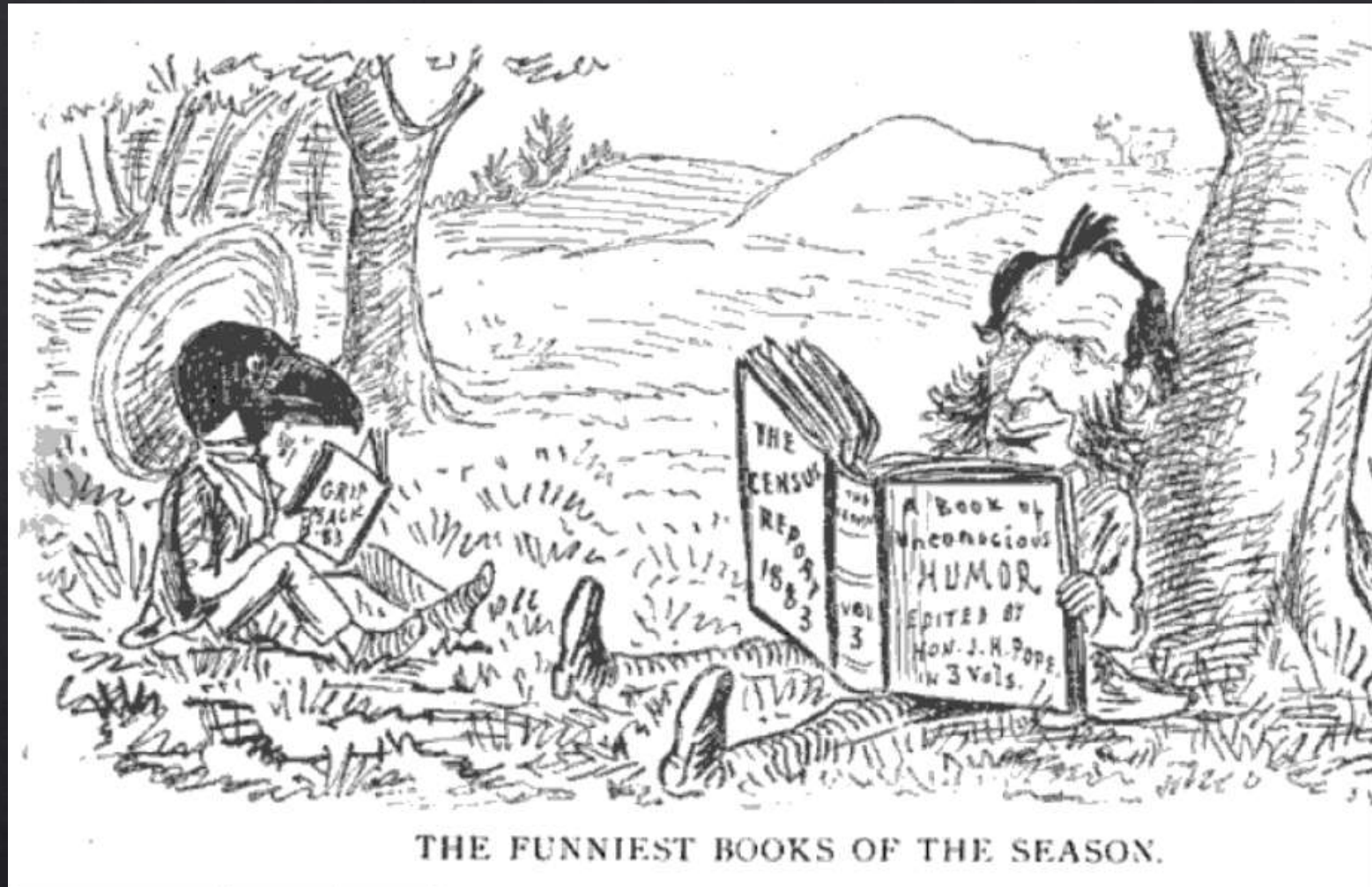
Yes, the Earl of Plum-duff was determined on revenge. He had been insulted in his own house; perfidy and dishonour had been thrust in his teeth (he had twenty-one bills for these same teeth in his private drawer, of which Mr Lawder had the key. You see I had to mention teeth after all. So Byron's poetry is all right). So the Earl had laid his plans for a terrible, a f-r-r-rightful r-r-revenge!

One beautiful evening in September (see almanacs) the Countess received a large box containing a number of pairs of elegant boots. They had been sent, the boy who brought them said, by a tall stranger, and she was to try them on and keep whichever pair she chose.

The Countess sat down in the hall and tried them on, while the polite boy turned his back and began to chip the family coat-of-arms off the hat-rack with his pen knife.

No one saw that dark

This cartoon is commenting on Church affairs in Montréal, Québec. It depicts Reverend Dr. Donald Harvey MacVicar (1831-1902) spearfishing Father John Salmon (1831-1918). Reverend Dr. MacVicar – originally from Scotland – was a prominent Church leader in the Presbytery of Montréal; whereas Father Salmon – also originally from Scotland – was a prominent Church leader in the Anglophone Catholic Churches and the Catholic Diocese of Montréal. This cartoon is likely a result of a heated exchange between Reverend Dr. MacVicar and Father Salmon in regards to the funding of Catholic schools via public taxes. Notably, Protestant Schools did not and do not receive any funding via public taxes. This is from Volume 31, Number 807, Page 4 of the *Grip* (24 November 1888).



Above: A political cartoon from the *Grip*, circa. mid-1880s. This figure - potentially a then well-known politician - is reading *The Census Report: 1883* which is simultaneously labelled with the title *A Book of Unconscious Humour*. The Crow figure appears to have been the mascot of *The Grip* and features throughout most editions of the paper.



Left: This ad from *The Grip* circa. mid 1880s looks normal, except for the word “The” being in quotation marks. Many ads in the *Grip* make the reader question whether they are real businesses or not.



Right: An advertisement for the *Grip's* annual comic book (comic almanac), featuring a caricature of Sir John A. Macdonald (1815-1891). Caricatures of Sir John A. Macdonald are heavily featured in the *Grip*. This is from the *Grip*, Volume 31, Number 807, Page 10 (24 November 1888).

Source: *Grip*, Canadiana Collections, Canadian Research Knowledge Network (CRKN) and Google Books.



Right: George Augustus Clow (1848-1933) and Julia Clow (née Gleeson) (1849-1938) in the early 20th century. George Augustus Clow and Julia Gleeson were married in 1885 and resided at 467 Church Street between 1886 and 1888. George Augustus Clow – alongside his brother William Clow (c. 1845-1915) - was a proprietor of *The Only Turtle Restaurant* on Colborne Street in Toronto. After living in Toronto, the Clows moved to Geneva, Ontario County, New York, USA in 1893. ²⁹

Left: George Augustus Clow (1848-1933) in 1880.



This photo shows 3 of the Clow brothers. George Augustus Clow (1848-1933) – on the left – and William Clow (c. 1845 - 1915) operated *The Only Turtle Restaurant* on Colborne Street in Toronto.

William Clow was one of the founders of the restaurant. The restaurant catered to the upper business class. The restaurant is noted to have been in the “European style” and included both a bar and dining component, as well as a possible hotel component. A specialty of *The Only Turtle Restaurant* was the importing of live turtle and the availability of turtle soup.

George Augustus Clow and his wife Julia Clow (née Gleeson) (1849-1938) resided at 467 Church Street between 1886 and 1888.

George and Julia Clow were married in 1885.

467-475 Church Street, Toronto: Current Occupants

- ◇ Woody's and Sailor: Located in the Ground Floor of 467 Church Street
 - ◇ Woody's opened on 26 July 1989 and Sailor opened in 1994
 - ◇ Sailor is based at 475 Church Street, though the businesses are connected on the interior
- ◇ North of Brooklyn Pizzeria: Located in the Basement of 469 Church Street.
- ◇ Indian Roti House: Located in the Basement of 471 Church Street,.
- ◇ Fuel+: Located on the Ground Floor of 471 Church Street,.
- ◇ Church Street Massage / Church Wellness Center: Located in the Upper Levels of 471 Church Street.
- ◇ The Village Pharmacy: Located on the Ground Floor of 473 Church Street.
- ◇ Mind & Body Centre: Located in the Upper Levels of 473 Church Street.
- ◇ Mr. Tobacco: Located in the Basement of 473 Church Street.
- ◇ The UPS Store: Located on the Ground Floor of 473A Church Street.
- ◇ Black Sheep Hair Toronto: Located in the Upper Levels of 473A Church Street.
- ◇ The Churchmouse - A Firkin Pub: Located on the Ground Floor and Second Floor of 475 Church Street
 - ◇ The Churchmouse – A Firkin Pub opened around 2002
 - ◇ Management offices are potentially in the Third Floor of 475 Church Street, Toronto



467-475 Church Street, Toronto in May 2020
Originally Constructed: 1864

467-473 Church Street was converted from a wooden frame structure to a brick structure in 1894.



467-473A Church Street, Toronto

Constructed as a wooden frame structure in 1864 and converted to a brick structure in 1894



Looking southeast from Church Street and Maitland Street toward 475-467 Church Street, Toronto ³⁴



Looking south at the North (Maitland Street) Elevation of 475 Church Street, Toronto.



City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 2032, Series 841, File 17, Item 9

Looking southeast at 467-475 Church Street, Toronto in 1972.



475 Church Street, Toronto between 1908 and 1912, during its tenure as *J. A. Humphrey & Son Funeral*₃₇
Home and Undertakers.



Right: Building details – including 2nd Floor Balcony – on 467 Church Street, Toronto.

Right Source: Google Streetview Imagery, 2019.

Left: Decorative archway on entrance of 473-473 ½ Church Street. This has been painted black or dark grey in recent years.

Left Source: Google Streetview Imagery, May 2014.



East (Alexander Place / Rear Laneway) Elevation of 467-471 Church Street, Toronto.

Future Directives

- ◇ I am waiting to hear back from the City of Toronto's Heritage Preservation Services in further detail about these Heritage Property Nomination (beyond receipt of property nomination forms)

- ◇ Councillor Kristyn Wong-Tam (Ward 13 – Toronto-Centre); Church-Wellesley Village BIA; and the Church-Wellesley Neighborhood Association have been sent copies of this Heritage Property Nomination
 - ◇ I presented a summary of my Church Street Heritage Property Nominations to the Board of Directors of the *Church-Wellesley Neighbourhood Association* on 19 September 2020 – some of this material has been adapted from the 19 September 2020 presentation
 - ◇ This presentation included materials on 467-475 Church Street; 506 Church Street; and 508-510 Church Street.

- ◇ Potential to have the City of Toronto conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment for Church Street (recommended by Paul Farrelly during my 19 September 2020 presentation to CWNA Board of Directors)

- ◇ There are additional heritage assets and properties to research in further detail throughout the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood

- ◇ Please feel free to reach out to me at adam.g.wynne@gmail.com